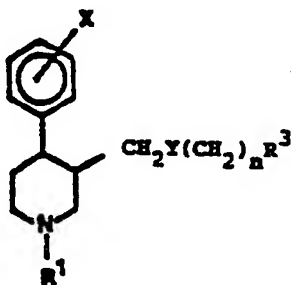




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 5 : C07D 211/18, 405/12, 401/10 C07D 413/10, A61K 31/445		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 92/01672 (43) International Publication Date: 6 February 1992 (06.02.92)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/DK91/00206 (22) International Filing Date: 15 July 1991 (15.07.91) (30) Priority data: 1724/90 18 July 1990 (18.07.90) DK 0117/91 24 January 1991 (24.01.91) DK (71) Applicant: NOVO NORDISK A/S [DK/DK]; Novo Allé, DK-2880 Bagsværd (DK). (72) Inventors: JAKOBSEN, Palle ; Langkær Vænge 14, DK-3500 Værløse (DK). KANSTRUP, Anders ; Abildgårdsvej 28, DK-2830 Virum (DK). LUNDBECK, Jane, Marie ; Evas Allée 19, DK-2600 Glostrup (DK).		(74) Agent: LEHMANN & REE; Grundtvigsvej 37, DK-1864 Frederiksberg C (DK). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (European patent), CA, CH (European patent), CS, DE (European patent), DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FI, FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), JP, KR, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), NO, PL, SE (European patent). Published With international search report.	

(54) Title: PIPERIDINE COMPOUNDS, THEIR PREPARATION AND USE



(I)

(57) Abstract

Novel piperidine compounds having formula (I), wherein R^3 is 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl, phenyl, naphthyl, or a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic group containing one or two N, O or S - atoms being saturated, partly saturated or aromatic which are optionally substituted with one or more halogen, amino, C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted amino, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, cyano, mono- or poly halogenated C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{3-5} -alkylene, trifluoromethoxy, hydroxy, hydroxy C_{1-4} -alkyl, or trifluoromethyl; n is 0 to 4; R^1 is hydrogen, straight or branched C_{1-8} -alkyl, C_{1-8} -alkoxy- C_{1-8} -alkyl, C_{3-8} -cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{4-8} -cycloalkylalkyl, acetyl or C_{2-6} -alkenyl; X is one or more amino, NO_2 , C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted amino, C_{1-8} -alkanoylamino, carboxy, C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted ureido, C_{1-6} -alkyl substituted with amino which are optionally mono- or disubstituted with C_{1-6} -alkyl, unsubstituted carbamoyl or C_{1-6} -alkyl optionally substituted with phenyl and/or hydroxy N-mono or disubstituted carbamoyl, unsubstituted sulfamoyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl N-substituted sulfamoyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl S-substituted sulfamoyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl N-and S-substituted sulfamoyl, or a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic group containing one or two N, O or S - atoms being saturated, partly saturated or aromatic, the heterocyclic group can be fused to the ring and, when Y is NR and/or n is 1 to 4 X is halogen, C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{3-8} -cycloalkyl, C_{4-8} -cycloalkylalkyl, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, cyano, mono- or poly halogenated C_{1-6} -alkyl, hydroxy or hydrogen; Y is O, S or NR wherein R is hydrogen or C_{1-5} -alkyl, or a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically-acceptable acid. The novel compounds are useful in the treatment of anoxia, traumatic injury, ischemia, migraine, epilepsy and other neurodegenerative diseases.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	ES	Spain	MG	Madagascar
AU	Australia	FI	Finland	ML	Mali
BB	Barbados	FR	France	MN	Mongolia
BE	Belgium	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
BF	Burkina Faso	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
BG	Bulgaria	GN	Guinea	NL	Netherlands
BJ	Benin	GR	Greece	NO	Norway
BR	Brazil	HU	Hungary	PL	Poland
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	RO	Romania
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KR	Republic of Korea	SN	Senegal
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LJ	Liechtenstein	SU ⁺	Soviet Union
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	US	United States of America
DK	Denmark				

⁺ It is not yet known for which States of the former Soviet Union any designation of the Soviet Union has effect.

5 PIPERIDINE COMPOUNDS, THEIR PREPARATION AND USE

10 The present invention relates to therapeutically active
piperidine compounds, a method of preparing the same and
to pharmaceutical compositions comprising the compounds.
The novel compounds are useful in the treatment of anoxia,
traumatic injury, ischemia, migraine and epilepsy.

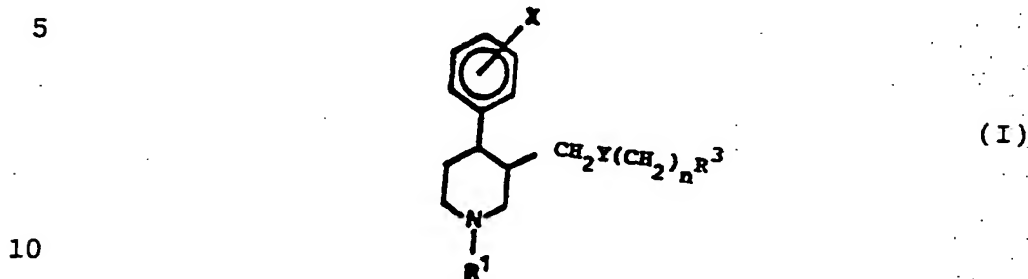
15 It is well known that accumulation of calcium in the brain
cells (calcium overload) is seen after periods of uncon-
trolled hyperactivity in the brain, such as after convul-
sions, migraine, anoxia and ischemia. As the concentration
of calcium in the cells is of vital importance for the re-
20 gulation of cell function, an uncontrolled high concentra-
tion of the cell calcium will lead to, or indirectly cause
the symptoms and possibly also the degenerative changes
combined with the above diseases.

25 Therefore, calcium overload blockers selective for brain
cells will be useful in the treatment of anoxia, traumatic
injury, ischemia, migraine and epilepsy.

30 Well known calcium antagonists such as nifedipine, verapa-
mil and diltiazem have activity against peripheral calci-
um uptake, e.g. in blood vessels and the heart, however,
they have shown only very low activity against calcium
overload in brain cells.

35 Accordingly it is an object of the invention to provide
novel compounds having activity against calcium overload
in brain cells.

The novel compounds of the invention are piperidine compounds having the general formula I



wherein

15 R^3 is 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl, phenyl, naphthyl, or a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic group containing one or two N, O or S - atoms being saturated, partly saturated or aromatic which are optionally substituted with one or more halogen, amino, C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted amino, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, cyano, mono- or poly halogenated C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{3-5} -alkylene, trifluoromethoxy, hydroxy, hydroxy C_{1-4} -alkyl, or trifluoromethyl;

20

n is 0 to 4;

25 R^1 is hydrogen, straight or branched C_{1-8} -alkyl, C_{1-8} -alkoxy- C_{1-8} -alkyl, C_{3-8} -cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{4-8} -cycloalkylalkyl, acetyl or C_{2-6} -alkynyl;

30 X is one or more amino, NO_2 , C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted amino, C_{1-8} -alkanoylamino, carboxy, C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted ureido, C_{1-6} -alkyl substituted with amino which are optionally mono- or disubstituted with C_{1-6} -alkyl, unsubstituted carbamoyl or C_{1-6} -alkyl optionally substituted with phenyl and/or hydroxy N-mono or disubstituted carbamoyl, unsubstituted sulfamoyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl N-substituted sulfamoyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl S-substituted sulfamoyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl N- and S-substituted sulfamoyl, or

35

a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic group containing one or two N, O or S - atoms being saturated, partly saturated or aromatic, the heterocyclic group can be fused to the ring and, when Y is NR and/or n is 1 to 4 X is halogen,
 5 C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₂₋₆-alkenyl, C₃₋₈-cycloalkyl, C₄₋₈-cycloalkylalkyl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, cyano, mono- or poly halogenated C₁₋₆-alkyl, hydroxy or hydrogen;

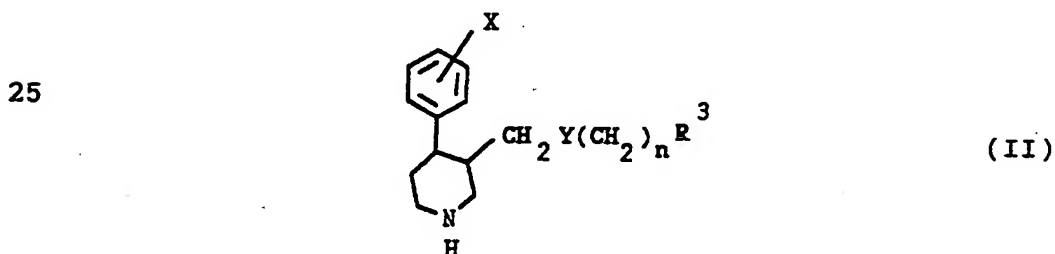
Y is O, S or NR wherein R is hydrogen or C₁₋₅-alkyl, or
 10 a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically-acceptable acid.

Examples of such salts include inorganic and organic acid addition salts such as hydrochloride, hydrobromide, sulphate, phosphate, acetate, fumarate, maleate, citrate,
 15 lactate, tartrate, oxalate, or similar pharmaceutically-acceptable inorganic or organic acid addition salts.

The invention also relates to a method of preparing the above mentioned compounds. These methods comprise

20

a) reacting a compound having the formula II

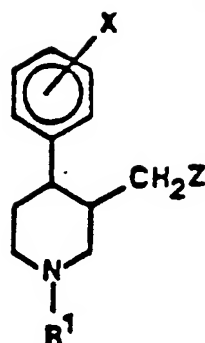


30

wherein X, Y, n and R³ have the meanings defined above, with a compound having the general formula R¹-Z, wherein Z is a leaving group such as e.g. halogen or sulfonates and R¹ has the meaning defined above; or

35

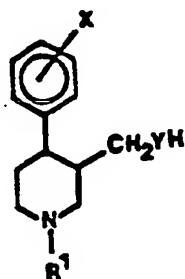
b) reacting a compound having the formula III



(III)

5
 10 wherein X and R¹ have the meanings defined above, and Z is a leaving group such as e.g. halogen or sulfonates, with a compound having the general formula R³(CH₂)ₙYH, wherein n, Y and R³ have the meanings defined above; or

15 c) reacting a compound having the formula IV



(IV)

25 wherein Y is O or NR; X, R and R¹ have the meanings defined above, with an activated aromatic fluorine compound by means of NaH or alkoxide in dimethylformamide or dimethylacetamide.

30 The preparation of compounds of formula IV proceeds by procedures described in European patent appl. nos. EP-A-374674 and EP-A-374675 and in US patent Nos. 4,861,893 and 4,902,801 with proper modification of the substitution pattern. Compounds III are prepared from IV by known chemical procedures.

35

The pharmacological properties of the compounds of the invention can be illustrated by determining their capability

to inhibit calcium uptake into brain synaptosomes.

PRINCIPLE

5 Depolarization of neuronal membranes leads to an opening of socalled "voltage operated calcium channels" (VOC) in the membranes which allows a massive influx of calcium from the extracellular space. A crude synaptosomal preparation (socalled P_2 fraction) contains small vesicles surroun-
10 ded by neuronal membrane and it is possible in such a preparation to study a depolarization-induced opening of VOC. In the present model ^{45}Ca influx is induced in the synaptosomes by depolarization with elevated potassium concentrations, and the effect of test substances on this
15 stimulated uptake is studied (Nachshen, D.A. and Blaustein, M.P., Mol. Pharmacol., 16, 579 (1979)).

ASSAY

20 A male Wistar rat is decapitated and the cerebral cortex removed and homogenized in 10 ml. of ice-cold 0.32 M sucrose using a glass homogenizer with a teflon pestle. All subsequent steps for isolation of synaptosomes are
25 done at 0-4°C. The homogenate is centrifuged at 1000 x g for 10 min and the resulting supernatant is re-centrifuged at 18000 x g for 20 min. This pellet (P_2) is resuspended in 0.32 M sucrose (5 ml per g of original tissue) with a teflon pestle.

30 Aliquots (0.050 ml) of this crude synaptosomal suspension are added to glass tubes containing 0.625 ml of NaCl buffer (136 mM NaCl, 4 mM KCl, 0.35 mM CaCl_2 , 1.2 mM MgCl_2 , 20 mM Tris HCl, 12 mM glucose, pH 7.4) and 0.025 ml
35 of various drug solutions in 48% Ethanol. The tubes are pre-incubated for 30 min on ice and then for 6 min at 37°C in a water bath.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

The uptake is immediately initiated by adding 0.4 ml of $^{45}\text{CaCl}_2$ (specific activity = 29-39 Ci/g; 0.5 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{assay}$), in 145 mM NaCl for non-depolarized samples and in 145 mM KCl for depolarized samples. The incubation is continued for 15 s.

The uptake is terminated by rapid filtration through GF-C glass fiber filters which are washed three times with 5 ml of a cold solution containing 145 mM KCl, 7 mM EGTA and 20 mM Tris HCl, pH 7.4. The amount of radioactivity on the filter disc is determined by liquid scintillation spectrometry.

15 TEST PROCEDURE

Test substances are dissolved in 10 ml of 48% ethanol at a concentration of 0.44 mg/ml. Dilution are made in 48% ethanol to give final concentrations of 0.1, 0.3, 1, 3 and 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$. Experiments are performed in triplicate. Controls for depolarized and nondepolarized samples are included in the assay and test substances are only tested in depolarized samples. 25-75% inhibition of stimulated uptake must be obtained before calculating the IC_{50} value.

25 RESULTS

The test value will be given as IC_{50} (the concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$) of test substance which inhibit 50% of stimulated uptake of ^{45}Ca (uptake in depolarized samples corrected for basal uptake in nondepolarized samples)). The IC_{50} value is estimated from dose response curves.

35

Test results obtained by testing some compounds of the present invention will appear from the following table 1

TABLE 1

	Compound	IC ₅₀ (µg/ml)
5		
	9	7.2
	10	8.9
	11	4.9
10	15	5.0
	17	7.4
	20	2.7
	22	4
	60	5.5
15	36	6.4
	51	3.8
	52	2.8
	57	3.2
	64	4.2
20	65	6.5
	* Nifedipine	26
	* Verapamil	16
25	* Diltiazem	> 90
	* Flunarizine	20

* well known calcium antagonists.

30 The compounds of the invention, together with a conventional adjuvant, carrier, or diluent, and if desired in the form of a pharmaceutically-acceptable acid addition salt thereof, may be placed into the form of pharmaceutical compositions and unit dosages thereof, and in such form

35 may be employed as solids, such as tablets of filled capsules, or liquids, such as solutions, suspensions, emulsions, elixirs, or capsules filled with the same, all for

oral use, in the form of suppositories for rectal administration; or in the form of sterile injectable solutions for parenteral use (including subcutaneous administration and infusion). Such pharmaceutical compositions and unit dosage forms thereof may comprise conventional ingredients in conventional proportions, with or without additional active compounds or principles, and such unit dosage forms may contain any suitable effective calcium overload blocking amount of the active ingredient commensurate with the intended daily dosage range to be employed. Tablets containing ten (10) milligrams of active ingredient or, more broadly, ten (10) to hundred (100) milligrams, per tablet, are accordingly suitable representative unit dosage forms.

The compounds of this invention can thus be used for the formulation of pharmaceutical preparations, e.g. for oral and parenteral administration to mammals including humans, in accordance with conventional methods of galenic pharmacy.

Conventional excipients are such pharmaceutically acceptable organic or inorganic carrier substances suitable for parenteral or enteral application which do not deleteriously react with the active compounds.

Examples of such carriers are water, salt solutions, alcohols, polyethylene glycols, polyhydroxyethoxylated castor oil, gelatine, lactose, amylose, magnesium stearate, talc, silicic acid, fatty acid monoglycerides and diglycerides, pentaerythritol fatty acid esters, hydroxymethylcellulose and polyvinylpyrrolidone.

The pharmaceutical preparations can be sterilized and mixed, if desired, with auxiliary agents, emulsifiers, salt for influencing osmotic pressure, buffers and/or coloring substances and the like, which do not deleteriously react with the active compounds.

For parenteral application, particularly suitable are injectable solutions or suspensions, preferably aqueous solutions with the active compound dissolved in polyhydroxylated castor oil.

5

Ampoules are convenient unit dosage forms.

Tablets, dragees, or capsules having talc and/or a carbohydrate carrier or binder or the like, the carrier preferably being lactose and/or corn starch and/or potato starch, are particularly suitable for oral application. A syrup, elixir of the like can be used in cases where a sweetened vehicle can be employed.

Generally, the compounds of this invention are dispensed in unit form comprising 0.05-100 mg in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier per unit dosage.

The dosage of the compounds according to this invention is 0.1-300 mg/day, preferably 10-100 mg/day, when administered to patients, e.g. humans, as a drug.

A typical tablet which may be prepared by conventional tableting techniques contains:

25

Active compound	5.0 mg
Lactosum	67.8 mg Ph.Eur.
Avicel TM	31.4 mg
Amberlite TM IRP 88	1.0 mg
Magnesii stearas	0.25 mg Ph.Eur.

30

Due to the high calcium overload blocking activity, the compounds of the invention are extremely useful in the treatment symptoms related to an accumulation of calcium in brain cells of mammals, when administered in an amount effective for blocking activity of compounds of the invention includes both activity against anoxia, traumatic

35

injury, ischemia, migraine and epilepsy. The compounds of the invention may accordingly be administered to a subject, e.g., a living animal body, including a human, in need of a calcium overload blocker, and if desired in the form of a pharmaceutically-acceptable acid addition salt thereof (such as the hydrobromide, hydrochloride, or sulfate, in any event prepared in the usual or conventional manner, e.g., evaporation to dryness of the free base in solution together with the acid), ordinarily concurrently, simultaneously, or together with a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier or diluent, especially and preferably in the form of a pharmaceutical composition thereof, whether by oral, rectal, or parenteral (including subcutaneous) route, in an effective calcium overload blocking amount, and in any event an amount which is effective for the treatment of anoxia, traumatic injury, ischemia, migraine, epilepsy, or neurodegenerative diseases due to their calcium overload blocking activity. Suitable dosage ranges are 1-200 milligrams daily, 10-100 milligrams daily, and especially 30-70 milligrams daily, depending as usual upon the exact mode of administration, form in which administered, the indication toward which the administration is directed, the subject involved and the body weight of the subject involved, and the preference and experience of the physician or veterinarian in charge.

The invention will now be described in further detail with reference to the following examples.

EXAMPLE 1

(+)-trans-1-methyl-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenoxymethyl)-4-(4-nitrophenyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (1)

(-)-cis-3-hydroxymethyl-1-methyl-4-(4-nitrophenyl)piperidine

(2) (30 g) was dissolved in dry toluene (400 ml). Triethylamine (24.3 g) and subsequently benzenesulphonyl chloride (25.5 g) were added under stirring. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 17 h, filtered and washed with 4N NaOH (2 x 400 ml). The toluene phase was separated, dried with MgSO_4 and evaporated to dryness. The resulting mixture was crystallized from methanol. M.p. 122.2-122.8°C, identified by ^1H NMR as 3-benzenesulphonyloxymethyl-1-methyl-4-(4-nitrophenyl)piperidine (3).

10

Compound (3) (7.9 g) dissolved in MIBC (200 ml) was added to a solution of sesamol (3.06 g) and NaOH (0.88 g) in MIBC (200 ml). The mixture was stirred 2 h at 130°C filtered and evaporated to dryness. The residue was evaporated with 3 x 200 ml toluene to remove residual MIBC. The residue was extracted several times with ether and the combined ether phase was washed with NaOH (4N) and dried. Subsequent evaporation followed by purification on a silica gel column using $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ 9/1 as eluent gave compound (1) (3.5 g) precipitated as the hydrochloride. M.p. 190-195°C, identified by ^1H NMR and MS.

15

20

(-)-trans-1-methyl-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenoxyethyl)-4-(4-nitrophenyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (4)

25

Was prepared as described for compound (1) using (+)-cis-3-hydroxymethyl-1-methyl-4-(4-nitrophenyl)piperidine as starting material. M.p. 203-208°C.

30

(+)-trans-1-methyl-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxyethyl)piperidine, oxalate (5)

35 (-)-cis-3-hydroxymethyl-1-methyl-4-(4-nitrophenyl) piperidine (5 g) was dissolved in DMF (50 ml) and added dropwise to a mixture of NaH (1.06 g) and DMF (50 ml) held at 70°C.

After stirring for 30 min at 70°C 4-fluorobenzotrifluoride (3.57 g) was added and the reaction mixture warmed for 2.5 h at 90°C. After cooling to RT overnight, H₂O (100 ml) and toluene (200 ml) was added, and the toluene phase was separated, dried (MgSO₄) and evaporated to dryness. The crude product was purified on a silica gel column using CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH 9/1 as eluent. Compound (5) was precipitated as the oxalate by means of anhydrous oxalic acid in acetone. Identified by ¹H NMR and MS.

10

(+)-trans-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenoxymethyl)-4-(4-nitrophenyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (6)

15

Was prepared from compound (1) (2.4 g) by treatment with 1-chloroethyl chloroformate (1.02 g) in 1,2-dichloroethane (100 ml) as described by Olofson et. al (J. Org. Chem. 49 (1984) 2081). Rinse up on a silica gel column gave 1.5 g of compound (6). M.p. 95-100°C.

20

(+)-trans-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenoxymethyl)-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, hydrochloride (7)

25

Compound (6) (1 g) was dissolved in abs. ethanol (50 ml). K₂CO₃ (0.7 g) and 1-bromopentane (0.63 ml) were added. Reflux for 6 h, filtering and evaporation to dryness gave a crystalline mass which was extracted with NaOH(4N)-ether. The etheral layer was dried, evaporated and purified on a silica gel column using CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH 9/1 as eluent. Precipitated as the hydrochloride from acetone/-ether. Yield 0.5 g. M.p. 57°C.

35

(-)-trans-1-methyl-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (8)

- 5 Compound (8) was prepared from (+)cis-3-hydroxymethyl-1-methyl-4-(4-nitrophenyl)piperidine as described for compound (1) using 3-trifluoromethylphenol instead of sesamol. The crude product was purified on a silica gel column using $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ 9/1 as eluent. Identified by ^1H NMR.
- 10 M.p. 271-272°C.

(-)-trans-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (9)

15

Compound (9) was prepared from compound (8) (3.4 g) as described under the preparation of compound (6). Yield 2.8 g of a hard glass identified as compound (9) by ^1H NMR.

20

EXAMPLE 2

(+)-trans-4-(4-aminophenyl)-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenoxy)methyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, hydrochloride (10)

25

- Compound (7) (0.39 g) in abs. ethanol (50 ml) was hydrogenated at atm. pressure using 5% PdC (50 mg) as catalyst. The reaction mixture was filtered, evaporated to dryness.
- 30 Extraction with NaOH(4N)-ether, separation of the ethereal layer, drying (MgSO_4), followed by evaporation to dryness gave an yellow oil which was purified on a silica gel column and precipitated as a very hygroscopic hydrochloride from acetone-ether. Identified by ^1H NMR.

35

EXAMPLE 3

(+)-trans-1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (11)

5

1-Butyl-3-hydroxymethyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)piperidine (12) (8.5 g) (prepared from 4-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde and ethyl *N*-butylamidomalonate analogous to the procedure described in US patent 4,902,801) was treated with NaH (1.4 g) and 4-fluorobenzotrifluoride (9.6 g) in DMF (150 ml) using the procedure described for the preparation of compound (5). The crude product was purified on a silica gel column giving 11.7 g crystals after precipitation as the hydrochloride. M.p. 223.4-223.7°C.

15

(+)-trans-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-1-(2-methylbutyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (13)

20

Was prepared as described for compound (11) from the 1-(2-methylbutyl) analogue of compound (12) (2 g), NaH (0.32 g) and 4-fluorobenzotrifluoride (2.16 g) in DMF (100 ml). 3 g crude product was purified on a silica gel column identified as compound (13) by MS and ¹H NMR. M.p. 237.2-237.6°C.

25

(+)-trans-1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(2-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (14)

30

Preparation as described for compound (11) using 1 g of compound (12), 2-fluorobenzotrifluoride (1.2 g) and NaH (0.174 g) in DMF (100 ml). The crude product was precipitated as the hydrochloride from acetone-ether giving 0.4 g of crystals. M.p. 213.9-214.9°C.

35

(+)-trans-1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (15)

- 5 3-benzenesulphonyloxymethyl-1-butyl-4-(4-dimethyl-amino-phenyl)piperidine (16) (2 g) (prepared from compound (12), benzenesulphonyl chloride and triethylamine by known procedures) was treated with sesamol (0.73 g) and NaOH (0.21 g) in MIBC as described for the preparation of
10 compound (1). Reflux for 2 h. The crude product was purified several times on a silica gel column using CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH 9/1 as eluent. Yield 0.05 g of colourless crystals after precipitation as the hydrochloride. M.p. 211.5-214°C.
- 15 (+)-trans-1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (17)
-

- 0.4 g of 1-butyl-3-chloromethyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)
20 piperidine (18) in DMF (25 ml) (prepared from compound (12) by known procedures) was added to a 70°C hot mixture of 3-trifluoromethylphenol (0.28 g) and NaH (0.09 g) in DMF (25 ml). Reaction time 2 h at 100°C. Evaporation with 3 x 100 ml toluene. The residue was extracted with NaOH
25 (4N)-ether, the ethereal layer separated and dried (MgSO₄), purified on a silica gel column and precipitated with concentrated HCl from acetone. Yield 0.22 g of colourless crystals. M.p. 221-223°C.
- 30 (+)-trans-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenoxy)methyl)-1-(2-methylbutyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (19)
-

- 35 Was prepared from the crude 1-(2-methylbutyl)-analogue of (18) (3.8 g), NaH (0.81 g) and sesamol (2.13 g) in DMF (50 ml) as described for compound (17). The crude product

was purified several times on a silica gel column using ethylacetate and heptane/ether 4/1 as eluents. Compound (19) was identified by ^1H NMR and MS. M.p. 238.5-239.5°C.

5

EXAMPLE 4

1-butyl-3-(4-methoxybenzylaminomethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine, HCl (20)

10

2.5 g (0.6 mmol) 3-(benzensulfonyloxymethyl)-1-butyl-4-phenyl-piperidine (21) was mixed with 825 mg (6 mmol) 4-methoxybenzylamine and heated for 4 h at 90°C. The resulting crystals were washed with CH_2Cl_2 . The precipitate was stirred in 4N NaOH and extracted with ether. Dried with MgSO_4 , evaporated in vacuo. The hydrochloride was precipitated from an acetone/ether solution. Yield: 2.3 g.

20

^1H -NMR: 0.8-1.3 (m, 3H); 1.3-2.5 (m, 14H); 2.6-3.3 (m, 2H), 3.4 (s, 2H); 3.7 (s, 3H); 6.6-7.2 (m, 9H).

1-butyl-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenylaminomethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine, HCl (22)

25

2.5 g (0.6 mmol) (21) was added to 965 mg (6 mmol) 4-trifluoromethylaniline. The reaction mixture was heated for 3 h at 90°C. The resulting oil was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and washed with 4N NaOH. Then the oil was washed with 1N HCl and extracted with ether to get rid of some impurity. The water phase was added NaOH. Then extracted with ether. Dried with MgSO_4 , evaporated in vacuo. The remaining oil was acidified with conc. HCl. Yield: 1.0 g crystals. M.p. 131- 135°C.

35

1-butyl-3-(4-methoxyphenylaminomethyl)-4-phenyl-piperidine, HCl (23)

- 5 2.5 g (6 mmol) of (21) was added to 725 mg (6 mmol) p-anisidine and 5 ml pyridine. The reaction mixture was heated at 100°C for 3-4 h. The reaction mixture was washed with 4N NaOH and extracted with ether. The ether phase was evaporated stirred in 1N HCl washed with CH₂Cl₂. The water phase was added solid NaOH, extracted with ether and dried, evaporated in vacuo giving 400 mg oil which was acidified with conc. HCl, giving 600 mg crystals with m.p. 192-204°C. GC-MS showed that it was a mixture of two isomers 34:64%. M.p. 192- 204°C.

15

EXAMPLE 5

3-(4-methoxybenzylaminomethyl)-1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine, HCl (24)

20

- 3.4 g (10 mmol) (21) was mixed with 1.37 g p-methoxybenzylamine. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2 h, washed with 4N NaOH and extracted with ether. The ether phase was dried with MgSO₄ and evaporated in vacuo. The remaining oil (2.1 g) was precipitated with oxalic acid. Yield 2.2 g crystals. M.p. 192-200°C.

3-(3-fluorobenzylaminomethyl)-1-methyl-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-piperidine, HCl (25)

30

- 1.0 g (4.3 mmol) 3-aminomethyl-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-methyl-piperidine (26) was dissolved in 30 ml EtOH, 2 g K₂CO₃ and 613 mg (4.3 mmol) 3-fluorobenzylchloride added. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 6 h, filtered and evaporated in vacuo. Addition of ether to the oil

35

precipitated the base. The crude base was chromatographed on a silica gel column with CH_2Cl_2 : MeOH:DEA as eluent. The oil was acidified with conc. HCl. Yield: 72 mg hard glass. M.p. 240°C .

5

3-(4-fluorobenzylaminomethyl)-1-methyl-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-piperidine, HCl (27)

- 10 1.5 g (6.4 mmol) (26) was dissolved in 50 ml EtOH. 2 g K_2CO_3 was added together with 925 mg (6.5 mmol) 4-fluorobenzyl chloride. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 6 h. Subsequently the reaction mixture was filtered and evaporated in vacuo. Addition of ether precipitated the base.
- 15 The crude base was chromatographed on silica gel with CH_2Cl_2 , MeOH, DEA as eluent. The product was precipitated from an acidified ether, acetone solution yielding 260 mg. M.p. $265-266^\circ\text{C}$.

- 20 3-(2-fluorobenzylaminomethyl)-1-methyl-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)piperidine, HCl (28)
-

- 25 1.0 g (4.3 mmol) (26) was dissolved in 30 ml EtOH. 2 g K_2CO_3 and 613 mg (4.3 mmol) 2-fluorobenzylchloride were added. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 6 h. Then the reaction mixture was filtered and evaporated in vacuo. Some crystalline compound was obtained by adding ether. The ether phase was washed with acid and subsequently with base, evaporated to dryness, dissolved in acetone then acidified with conc. HCl. The HCl-salt was chromatographed on silica gel with CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH:DEA as eluent. Yield: 110 mg of the HCl-salt. M.p. 251°C .

35

(+-) 3-(4-methoxyphenylaminomethyl)-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine, HCl (29)

- 5 5 g (14.5 mmol) 3-(benzenesulfonyloxymethyl)-1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine (30) was dissolved in 50 ml pyridine and 1.8 g (15 mmol) p-anisidine was added. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 8 h. The pyridine was removed in vacuo. The remaining oil was washed with 4N NaOH and extracted with ether. Dried with MgSO_4 and evaporated to dryness giving 1.7 g oil. The oil was chromatographed on a silica gel column with CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH 9:1 as eluent. The compound was crystallized as the HCl-salt. Yield: 190 mg
- 10 $^1\text{H-NMR}$: 1.6-2.2 (m, 6H); 2.4 (s, 3H); 2.6-3.2 (m, 4H);
- 15 3.7 (s, 3H); 6.2-6.6 (q, 4H); 7.2 (s, 5H).

(+-) trans-1-pentyl-4-phenyl-3-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-5-naphthylaminomethyl)-piperidine, HCl (31)

- 20 4.3 g (10.7 mmol) 3-(benzenesulfonyloxymethyl)-4-phenyl-1-pentyl-piperidine (32) was dissolved in 80 ml toluene-MBC 1:1 0.86 ml pyridine was added. The reaction mixture was heated for 72 h at 80°C. The reaction mixture was evaporated in vacuo. The oil was dissolved in ether and washed with 4N NaOH. The water phase was extracted with ether, dried with MgSO_4 and evaporated giving 5 g black oil which was chromatographed on silica gel with CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH 19:1 as eluent. The HCl-salt precipitated from an acidified
- 25 acetone ether solution. Yield: 34 mg. M.p. 214-216°C.
- 30

(-) trans-3-(benzylaminomethyl)-1-butyl-4-phenylpiperidine, HCl (33)

35

1.5 g (3.9 mmol) (-) trans-3-(benzenesulfonyloxymethyl)-1-butyl-4-phenyl-piperidine (34) was mixed with benzyl-

amine (20 ml) and heated for 24 h at 85°C. The reaction mixture was washed with 4N NaOH and extracted with ether. The ether phase was dried with MgSO₄ and evaporated in vacuo. The remaining yellow oil (1.3 g) was chromatographed on silica gel with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 9:1 as eluent. The di-HCl-salt was recrystallized twice from MeOH/acetone. M.p. > 280°C.

EXAMPLE 6

10 (-) trans 1-butyl-3-(2-phenylethylaminomethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine, HCl (35)

15 1 g (2.6 mmol) (34) was mixed with 15 ml 2-phenylethylamine and heated for 25h at 85°C. The ether phase was dried with MgSO₄ and evaporated in vacuo. 3 g yellow oil was obtained. The oil was purified by chromatography on silica gel with CH₂Cl₂ MeOH 9:1 as eluent. 1.1 g oil was acidified with conc. HCl and the di-HCl-salt precipitated from acetone/ether. Yield 0.95 g white crystals. M.p. 220-220.8°C.

EXAMPLE 7

25 (-) trans-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-pentyl-3-(4-trifluoromethylbenzyloxymethyl)-piperidine, HCl (36)

(+) cis 3-benzenesulfonyloxymethyl-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-pentyl piperidine (37) was dissolved in 4-trifluoromethylbenzylalkohol (5 g) and 5 ml toluene. 0.2 g NaH (50%) was added under N₂. The reaction mixture was heated for 18h at 65°C. Then it was washed with 4 N NaOH and extracted with ether. The organic phase was dried with MgSO₄ and evaporated in vacuo. 1 g yellow oil was chromatographed on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 9:1 as eluent. Subsequently it was chromatographed with ethyl acetate as eluent. 0.47 g oil was acidified with conc. HCl, 0.5 g

white crystals precipitated. M.p. 134.6°C.

(+)- trans-3-(2-(4-methoxyphenoxy)ethoxymethyl)-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine, oxalate (38)

5
8.5 g (2.45 mmol) (30) was dissolved in dry toluene, 4.9 g (2.9 mmol) 2-(4-methoxyphenoxy)ethanol and 1 g NaH was added. The reaction mixture was refluxed under N₂ for 34
10 h. The toluene phase was washed with 4 N NaOH and extracted with ether. The organic phase was dried with MgSO₄ and evaporated in vacuo. 8.1 g yellow oil was chromatographed on silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂:MeOH 9:1 as eluent.

15 The oxalate was a hard glass. M.p. 35-57°C.

(+)- trans-3-(2-(4-methoxyphenoxy)ethoxymethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine, oxalate (39)

20
3.7 g (1.04 mmol) (38) as the free base was dissolved in dry toluene under N₂. 2.23 g (1.56 mmol) 1-chloroethyl chloroformate was dropped slowly to the ice-cooled reaction mixture. Then the reaction mixture was refluxed for
25 5h. 20 ml MeOH was added and refluxed further for 1h. Evaporation in vacuo gave a brown oil which was washed with 4N NaOH and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. Dried with MgSO₄ and evaporation gave 3.6 g oil, which was chromatographed on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH 9:1 as eluent. The
30 oxalate precipitated from acetone/ether. Yield 3.1 g. M.p. 138.8-140.8°C.

(+)- trans-3-(2-(4-methoxyphenoxy)ethoxymethyl)-1-pentyl-4-phenylpiperidine, oxalate (40)

35
2.15 (5 mmol) (39) was dissolved in 50 ml EtOH. 4 g K₂CO₃

was added together with excess pentyl bromide. The reaction mixture was heated for 18 h at 60°C. Filtration and evaporation in vacuo. The oil was washed with 4 N NaOH and extracted with ether. The ether phase was treated with charcoal and dried with MgSO₄. The residue after evaporation was chromatographed on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂ MeOH (9:1) as eluent. 1.15 g oil was treated with oxalic acid. Yield 1.2 g. M.p. 123-125°C.

10

EXAMPLE 8

(+/-) trans 4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl) piperidine, hydrochloride (41)

15

Was prepared from compound (13) (3 g) and 1-chloroethyl chloroformate (1 g) in dry 1,2-dichloroethane (50 ml) as described for compound (6). Yield 62%. M.p. 195.5-199.6°C (d).

20

(+/-) trans 4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-1-ethyl-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl) piperidine, hydrochloride (42)

25

Was prepared from (41) (0.35 g) and ethyl iodide (0.4 g) in abs. ethanol (30 ml). heating to 60°C for 8 h, and subsequently at room temperature for 48 h in the presence of K₂CO₃ (0.4 g). Purification as described for compound (7) gave a yield of 38% of (42). M.p. 225.8-228.1°C.

30

(+/-) trans 4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-1-propyl-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl) piperidine, hydrochloride (43)

35

Preparation from (41) (0.35 g) and 1-iodopropane (0.2 ml) by heating in ethanol of 70°C for 8 h, as described for compound (42). Yield 37%, m.p. 224.2-225.2°C.

EXAMPLE 9

(+)- trans 4-(4-diethylaminophenyl)-1-(2-methyl-butyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl piperidine hydrochloride (44)

Was prepared from 4-(4-diethylaminophenyl)-3-hydroxymethyl-1-(2-methylbutyl) piperidine (45) and 4-fluorobenzotri-
fluoride as described for compound (11). Compound (45)
was prepared from ethyl N-(2-methylbutyl)amidomalonate
and 4-diethylaminobenzaldehyde as described above. Yield
of (46) 50%. M.p. 250.7-250.9°C.

(+)- trans 4-(4-diethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl phenoxy)methyl piperidine, hydrochloride (46)

Preparation by dealkylation of (44) as described for compound (41). Yield 23%. M.p. 220.5 - 227.6°C.

EXAMPLE 10

3-benzenesulfonyloxymethyl-1-butyl-4-dimethylaminophenyl piperidine (47)

Was prepared from (12) and benzenesulphonyl chloride as described under the preparation of compound (1). The crude product, identified by ¹H NMR and shown by HPLC to be more than 80% pure, was used for the preparation of the following compounds by adding a solution of (47) in DMF to a mixture of the appropriate phenol and NaH in DMF. Stirring at RT or under heating until complete consumption of (47) could be proved by HPLC. Subsequently

the mixture was evaporated to dryness and the product was isolated using the purification procedure described for the preparation of compound (1).

- 5 (+-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthoxymethyl) piperidine, hydrochloride (48)
-

- 10 From (47) (1 g) and 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthol (0.45 g) by heating for 2 h. Yield 18%. M.p. 216.7 - 2176.6°C.

(-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)
3-(3-methylphenoxymethyl) piperidine, hydrochloride (49)

15

From (47) (1 g) and 3-methylphenol (0.33 g) by heating for 2.5 h. Yield 21%, m.p. 230.2 - 230.9°C.

- 20 (+-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)3-(4-fluorophenoxymethyl) piperidine, hydrochloride (50)
-

- 25 From (47) (1 g) and 4-fluorophenol (0.34 g) by heating for 2 h. Yield 35%, m.p. 225.5°C (d).

(-) trans 1-butyl-3-(4-chlorophenoxymethyl)-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl) piperidine, hydrochloride (51)

30

From (47) (1 g) and 4-chlorophenol (0.39 g) by standing at room temperature overnight. Yield 34%, m.p. 211.1°C (d).

35

(+/-) trans 1-butyl-3-(3,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl)
4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl) piperidine, HCl (52)

- 5 From (1 g) (47) and 3,4-dichlorophenol (0.5 g) by standing at room temperature overnight. Yield 15%, m.p. 234.2-234.6°C.

(+/-) trans 1-butyl-3-(2-cyanophenoxyethyl)-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl) piperidine, HCl (53)

- 15 From (47) (1 g) and 2-cyanophenol (0.36 g) by standing overnight at room temperature. Yield 8%. M.p. 200-201°C.

(+/-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)
3-(3-nitrophenoxyethyl) piperidine, HCl (54)

- 20 From (47) (1 g) and 3-nitrophenol (0.48 g) by standing at room temperature overnight. Yield 3%. M.p. 236-237°C.

(+/-) trans 1-butyl-3-(3-cyanophenoxyethyl)
4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl) piperidine, HCl (55)

- 25 From (47) (1 g) and 3-cyanophenol (0.36 g) by standing at room temperature for 24 h. Yield 12%. M.p. 237.2-238.8°C.

30 (+/-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-cyanophenoxyethyl)-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl) piperidine, HCl (56)

- 35 From (47) (1 g) and 4-cyanophenol (0.36 g) by standing at room temperature for 48 h. Yield 21%, m.p. 179-181°C.

(+)- trans 1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-nitro-phenoxymethyl) piperidine, HCl (57)

- 5 From (47) (1 g) and 4-nitrophenol (0.48 g) by standing overnight at room temperature. Yield 3%, m.p. 215.5°C. The compound was somewhat contaminated with 1-butyl-3-chloromethyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl) piperidine, HCl.

10

EXAMPLE 11

(-)-trans-3-(benzyloxymethyl)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-pentyl-piperidine, HCl (58)

15

- 1 g (0.0024 mol) (+) cis-3(benzenesulfonyloxymethyl)-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-pentyl-piperidine (59) was stirred in benzyl alcohol (10 ml) 0.2 g (0.004 mol) NaH was added under N₂. The reaction mixture was heated for 16 h at 65°C.

20

- The remaining benzyl alcohol was removed in vacuo. The oil was chromatographed on a silica gel column with CH₂Cl₂/MeOH (9:1) as eluent. 0.65 yellow oil was acidified by conc. HCl. The HCl salt was recrystallized from ethyl acetate. M.p. 138-139°C.

25

- (-)-trans-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-pentyl-3-(3-trifluoromethyl-benzyloxymethyl)-piperidine, HCl (60)
-

30

The compound was prepared in the same manner as described for (58). Yield 230 mg oxalate. M.p. 80-80.2°C.

35

(-)-trans-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-pentyl-3-(2-trifluoromethylbenzyloxymethyl)-piperidine, HCl (61)

- 5 The compound was prepared in the same manner as described for (58). Yield 200 mg HCl-salt. M.p. 56.7-57°C.

EXAMPLE 12

- 10 (+)-trans-1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxyethyl)piperidine (-)-di-p-toluoyltartrate (62)
-

- 15 (+)-trans-1-butyl-3-hydroxymethyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-piperidine (50 g) was dissolved in dry dimethyl formamide (200 ml). Potassium tert-butoxide (23.3 g) was added to the solution and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 min. 4-Fluorobenzotrifluoride (26.4
20 ml) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 h. Water (300 ml) was added and the mixture extracted three times with toluene (600 ml). The toluene extract was extracted with water (200 ml), dried over potassium carbonate and evaporated under reduced pressure giving a yellow oil
25 (75.8 g). The oil was dissolved in acetone (400 ml) at 50°C and (-)-p-ditoluoyltartaric acid (70.6 g) was added. The solution was stirred for 1 h cooled in an ice bath and the precipitate filtered off. Washed with acetone and dried. Yield 68.2 g. M.p. 118-120°C.

- 30 (-)-trans-1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxyethyl)piperidine (+)-di-p-toluoyltartrate (63)
-

- 35 The filtrate from the preparation of (62) was evaporated, redissolved in dichloromethane (450 ml), extracted with

excess saturated sodium carbonate solution. The dichloromethane phase was extracted with water (300 ml), dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated under reduced pressure. Yield 44.2 g. The residue was dissolved in acetone (350 ml) at 50°C. (+)-p-ditoluoyltartaric acid (39.3 g) was added. The mixture was stirred overnight, cooled in ice-water, the precipitate filtered off, washed with acetone and dried. Yield 61.4 g, m.p. 118-140°C.

10 (+)-trans-1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine dihydrochloride (11)

The piperidine base was prepared as described above from (+)-trans-1-butyl-3-hydroxymethyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-piperidine and 4-fluorobenzotrifluoride in dimethyl formamide with potassium tert-butoxide. The dihydrochloride was precipitated from an acetone solution by addition of 2.2 equivalents of conc. hydrochloric acid. The filtrate was evaporated at reduced pressure and the residue redispensed in acetone giving in all about 90% of the dihydrochloride. M.p. 211-215°C.

25 (+)-trans-1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine dihydrochloride (64)

The piperidine base was liberated from the (-)-p-ditoluoyltartrate salt (62) (68 g) by extraction of a dichloromethane suspension (500 ml) with saturated sodium carbonate. Sodium carbonate was added until pH was 9.45. The dichloromethane phase was separated, washed with water (200 ml), dried over magnesium sulphate and evaporated under reduced pressure. The dihydrochloride was precipitated from an acetone solution (400 ml) by addition of conc. hydrochloric acid (14.2 ml). Yield 34.9 g. The product was recrystallized from 140 ml acetone and 40 ml methanol. Yield

21.3 g, m.p. 215-216°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +68.62^\circ\text{C}$.

(-)-trans-1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine dihydrochloride (65)

5

The piperidine base was liberated from the (+)-p-ditoluoyl salt (63) (61.4 g) as described above for the (+)-isomer and isolated as the dihydrochloride. Yield 29.7 g. The product was recrystallized from a mixture of 120 ml acetone and 38 ml methanol. Yield 29.1 g, m.p. 215-215.8°C, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -68.66^\circ\text{C}$.

EXAMPLE 13

15 The following compounds were prepared from compound (41) and an alkylhalide by reflux in abs. ethanolic solution under the presence of K_2CO_3 as described for compound (42). Rinse up as described for compound (7).

20 (+-) trans 1-cyclopropylmethyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (66)

25 Was prepared from (41) (1 g) cyclopropylmethyl bromide (1.17 g) and K_2CO_3 (1 g) reflux for 11 h yield 59% of (66). M.p. 211.3-212.5°C.

30 (+-) trans 1-allyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (67)

From (41) (1 g), allylbromide (0.35 g) and K_2CO_3 (1 g). Heating to 50°C for 4 h. Yield of (67) 35%. M.p. 211.0 - 212.8°C.

35

(+)- trans 1-cyclopentyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (68)

5

Prepared from (41) (1.5 g), bromocyclopentane (0.80 g) and K_2CO_3 (1 g). Reflux for 21 h. Purification of the crude product on silica gel column. Yield of (68) 11%. M.p. 205.8 - 206.2°C.

10

(+)- trans 4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-1-(3-methylbutyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (69)

15

Prepared from (41) (0.5 g), 3-methyl-1-bromobutane (0.4 g) and K_2CO_3 (0.5 g). Reflux for 8 h. Purification on silica gel. Yield of (69) 51%. M.p. 223.9 - 225.1°C.

20

(+)- trans 1-acetyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (70)

25

Mixing of (41) (0.5 g) with acetylchloride (0.5 ml), 2-bromopropane (0.5 ml) and K_2CO_3 (0.5 g) with subsequent heating to 70°C for 4 days and purification on a silica gel column gave 0.08 g of (70) identified by 1H , ^{13}C NMR and MS. M.p. 188.4 - 190.0°C.

30

(+)- trans 4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-1-isopropyl-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (71)

35

0.32 g (71) was isolated from the crude mixture from the preparation of (70). M.p. 227.0 - 229.0 °C.

(+/-) trans 4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-1-(2-propynyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (72)

5

From (41) (0.5 g), 2-bromo-1-propyn (0.31 g) and K_2CO_3 (0.5 g). Reflux for 2 days. Purification on a silica gel column. Yield of (72) 20%. M.p. 198.0 - 199.2°C.

10

EXAMPLE 14

The following compounds were prepared using the method described for the preparation of compounds (47) and (48).

15

(+/-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-methylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (73)

20

from (47) (1 g) and 4-methylphenol (0.33 g) by standing at RT overnight, yield of (73) 21%. M.p. 216.0 - 218.0°C.

(+/-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(2-methylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (74)

25

From (47) (1 g) and 2-methylphenol (0.33 g) by standing at RT overnight. Purification on silica gel column using CH_2Cl_2/CH_3OH (9/1) and pentane/triethyl amine (15/1) as eluents. Yield of (74) 21%. M.p. 130-131°C.

30

(+/-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethoxyphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (75)

35

From (47) (1 g) and 4-trifluoromethoxyphenol (0.54 g) by standing at RT overnight. Purification on silica gel.

Yield of (75) 0.1 g. M.p. 171-185°C.

EXAMPLE 15

5 (+-) trans 4-(4-aminophenyl)-1-butyl-3-(4-trifluoromethyl phenoxyethyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (76)

(-) trans 4-(4-aminophenyl)-1-butyl-3-hydroxyethyl
10 piperidine (77) (2.4 g), 4-trifluoromethylphenol (1.49 g), triphenylphosphine (2.4 g) and diethyl azodicarboxylate (1.6 g) were reacted in dry THF according to the method described by O. Mitsunobu (Synthesis 1981, 1). After reaction at RT for 3 days the
15 solvent was evaporated, the residue extracted with 4M OH⁻ / ether and the dried evaporated ether phases were purified on silicagel (eluent CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH 9/1) yield of (76) 59%. M.p. 189-191°C.

20 (+-) cis 1-butyl-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxyethyl) piperidine, hydrochloride (78)

was prepared from (+-) cis 1-butyl-3-hydroxyethyl-4-nitro-
25 phenylpiperidine (12.6 g) analogous to the preparation of (76). Yield of (78) 33% as a hard glass identified by ¹H and ¹³C NMR.

(-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-formylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoro-
30 methylphenoxyethyl) piperidine, hydrochloride (79)

Compound (76) (1 g) was dissolved in ethyl formate (10 ml) reflux for 1 h followed by addition of 1 M NaOH to
35 pH 5. Heating to 50°C overnight followed by evaporation to dryness. The residue was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂/OH⁻, the organic layer dried, evaporated to

dryness and precipitated as the hydrochloride from acetone/ether. Yield 45% of (79). M.p. 165-170°C.

5 (+-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-N-ethyl-N-methylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (80)

10 (79) (2.7 g) was dissolved in dioxan (50 ml). NaBH₄ (0.71 g) and CH₃COOH (1.12 g) was added (at 14°C). Reflux for 8 h. The solvent was evaporated and the residue purified on a silica gel column using CH₂Cl₂/CH₃OH (9/1) as eluent. 0.22 g (80) was isolated. M.p. 236-237°C. In addition to (80) the following two
15 compounds were isolated.

(-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-ethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (81)

20 0.11 g. M.p. 130-135°C dec.

(-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-methylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (82)

25 Yield 0.45 g. M.p. 180°C dec.

30 (+-) trans 4-(4-acetamidophenyl)-1-butyl-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (83)

(76) (0.5 g) was dissolved in toluene (30 ml) acetyl chloride (176 µl) and triethyl amine (0.5 ml) were added. Stirring at RT for 3 h. 4 M NaOH was added and the mixture extracted with 2 x toluene. The combined organic phases was evaporated and the residue precipitated as the hydro-

chloride from acetone/ether. Yield 0.52 g of (83). M.p. 212-214°C.

(+/-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-succinimidophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (84)

(76) (0.6 g) and succinic anhydride (0.15 g) were mixed in toluene. Heating to 160°C for 2 h after evaporation of the solvent. Cooling to RT, addition of abs. ethanol and subsequent heating to reflux until complete dissolution. Evaporation gave a yellow oil which was purified on silica gel (3 times) yield 50% of (84) M.p. 151.5 - 152°C after precipitation as hydrochloride salt.

15

(+/-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-methylsulfonylamidophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (85)

20

(76) (0.5 g) was dissolved in toluene (30 ml) methanesulfonyl chloride (0.3 g) and triethyl amine (0.5 ml) were stirred at RT overnight. Extraction with OH⁻/ether/toluene. The organic phases were collected, dried over MgSO₄, and evaporated. Purification on silica gel gave 27% of (85). M.p. 130-135°C decomp.

25

1-butyl-4-(4-morpholinophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (86)

30

(76) (0.7 g), bis-(2,2 dichloroethyl)ether (0.2 ml) and K₂CO₃ (1 g) were dissolved in abs. ethanol, crystals of I₂ and KI were added and the mixture refluxed for 1 week. Evaporation was followed by partition between OH and ether and evaporation of the organic phase gave a yellow oil which was purified on silica gel. 0.3 g of

35

(86) was isolated. M.p. 105°C dec.

1-butyl-4-(4-N'-ethylureidophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-
phenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (87)

5

(76) (0.46 g) was dissolved in toluene (30 ml) ethyl
isocyanate (250 µl) was added. Stirring at RT for 2
days. Evaporation to dryness followed by extraction with
10 4 M NaOH/ether. The ether phases were combined, dried,
evaporated and the residue precipitated as the
hydrochloride salt. Yield of (87) 96%. M.p. 197.0 -
198.4°C.

15 (+-) trans 4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-1-methyl-3-(4-trifluoro-
methylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (88)

(41) (1 g) and formic acid (0.56 ml) were mixed in abs.
20 ethanol at 0°C. Formaldehyde (0.25 g 35% solution) was
added. The mixture was stirred at RT overnight and
heated to 80°C for 7 h. Addition of further formic acid
(0.23 ml) was followed by heating to 80°C for 20 h. Eva-
poration of the mixture was followed by extraction of the
25 residue with NaOH(4M)/ether. The ethereal layer was eva-
porated and the residue was purified on silica gel and
subsequently precipitated from acetone/ether as the hydro-
chloride. Yield 33%. M.p. 238-239.6°C.

30

EXAMPLE 16

(-) trans 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-pentyl-3-(2-trifluoromethyl-
benzyloxymethyl)piperidine, hydrochloride (89)

35

(37) (1 g) was reacted with 2-trifluoromethylbenzyl alcohol
(1 g) as described for compound (36). Yield 8% of (89).

M.p. 87-88°C.

(-) trans 3-benzyloxymethyl-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-pentyl-piperidine, hydrochloride (90)

5

(37) (1 g) was reacted with benzyl alcohol (1.5 g) and NaH (0.2 g). Heating to 70°C overnight was followed by rinse up as described for (36) and gave 0.5 g (90). M.p. 142.8-143.1°C.

10

(-) trans 1-butyl-3-(4-methoxybenzylaminomethyl)-4-phenyl-piperidine, hydrochloride (91)

15

(-) trans (21) (2 g) was reacted with 4-methoxybenzyl amine (0.66 ml) by heating at 90°C for 1 h. The crude product was purified on silica gel using ethyl acetate/triethyl amine 10/1 as eluent. Yield of (91) 0.5 g. M.p. 260-262°C.

20

(+-) cis 1-butyl-3-(4-methoxybenzylaminomethyl)-4-phenyl-piperidine, hydrochloride (92)

25 (+-) cis (21) (0.3 g) was heated with 4-methoxy benzyl amine (0.1 ml) at 70°C for 6 h. Purification on column as described for (91) yield of (92) 0.025 g.

EXAMPLE 17

30 (+-) trans 4-(4-trifluoromethyl)-3-hydroxymethyl-1-pentyl-piperidine (93)

231 mmol of trans 4-trifluoromethylcinnamic acid was
35 converted to 4-trifluoromethylcinnamoyl chloride by reflux with 577 mmol thionyl chloride in chloroform, and the solvents was subsequently evaporated. The cinnamoyl

chloride in 100 ml methylene chloride was slowly added to a suspension of 231 mmol 1-pentyl amine and 138 mmol potassium carbonate in 250 ml methylene chloride under reflux. After 60 min another 231 mmol of 1-pentyl amine
5 was added, refluxing was continued for 60 min, and the reaction mixture left at room temperature overnight. 500 ml methylene chloride was added, and washings with water aqueous acid and base, followed by evaporation from toluene afforded 4-trifluoromethylcinnamoyl-N-pentylamide 48 g.
10 M.p. 114.5- 114.8°C.

105 mmol 4-trifluoromethylcinnamoyl-N-pentylamide, 116 mmol diethyl malonate, and 285 mmol sodium ethoxide were refluxed in a 1:1 toluene/diglyme mixture for 7 h, cooled
15 and washed with dilute HCl and water. Evaporation at 2 torr gave a dark red oil, which was purified by column chromatography on silica to give 23 g 4-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-3-ethoxycarbonyl-1-pentylpiperidine-2,6-dione as a reddish oil. 57 mmol 4-(4-trifluoromethylphenyl)-3-
20 ethoxycarbonyl-1-pentylpiperidine-2,6-dione in 100 ml THF was slowly added with stirring to a suspension of 260 mmol LiAlH_4 in 100 ml THF maintaining the temperature at 10°C, followed by stirring at room temperature overnight. Excess hydride was destroyed by addition of water, followed by
25 500 ml 4 N HCl. The THF was removed by evaporation, the aqueous phase was extracted by methylene chloride, and the organic phase was washed with 4 N NaOH, dried, and evaporated. Column chromatography on silica yielded the pure compound, which was crystallized from EtOAc. Compound (93).
30 Yield 3.7 g. M.p. 112-115°C.

(+-) trans 4-(3-trifluoromethyl)-3-hydroxymethyl-1-pentylpiperidine (94)

35

This compound was prepared from 3-trifluoromethylcinnamic acid in the same manner as described above for the 4-

isomer. Compound (94). Yield 2.9 g. M.p. 125-126°C.

EXAMPLE 18

5 (+-) trans 4-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(ethoxycarbonyl)-1-pentyl-
2,6-piperidinedione (95)

10 This compound was prepared essentially as described in US
patent 4,902,801. 540 mmol 4-bromobenzaldehyde in 500 ml
EtOAc was slowly added to a suspension of 1351 mmol sodium
ethylate in 500 ml EtOAc with stirring, maintaining the
temperature below 10°C. Stirring was continued for one
15 hour while the temperature was allowed to increase to
room temperature. A solution of 648 mmol ethyl-N-pentyl-
amidomalonate in 250 ml EtOAc was slowly added, and the
stirring continued for 3 days. 360 ml of 25% acetic acid
in water was added, and the organic phase was washed with
20 brine and evaporated. Re-evaporation from 500 ml of toluene
gave a mass which was crystallized from 1400 ml of 80%
EtOH in water. Compound (95) yield 150. M.P. 61-65°C.

(-) trans 4-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(hydroxymethyl)-1-pentyl-
piperidine (96)

25

244 mmol (-) trans 4-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(ethoxycarbonyl)-
-1-pentyl-2,6-piperidine-dione in 500 ml dry THF, was drop-
wise added to a suspension of 448 mmol LiAlH₄ in 500 ml
30 THF, with stirring and maintaining the temperature at
-20°C. Stirring was continued at -20°C for 1 h, and then
at room temperature overnight. Residual hydride was de-
stroyed by addition of water, followed by 350 ml 6N HCl.
The phases were separated, and the aqueous phase extracted
35 by 4 x 250 ml methylene chloride. The organic phases were
combined and evaporated. Dried by re-evaporation from to-
luene, and triturated by ether. The product was released

from the hydrochloride by partitioning between methylene chloride and 2N NaOH, and recrystallized from EtOAc. Compound (96) yield 35 g. M.p. 128-130°C.

- 5 The following compounds were prepared essentially in the same manner. The cooling to -20°C, during the addition to the LiAlH_4 -suspension, was only employed with the bromo compounds, the other diones were reduced at 10°C. None of the diones were crystallized. Instead the oils
10 obtained from the evaporation were dissolved in toluene, dried with K_2CO_3 , and reduced without further purification.

(+ -) trans 4-(3-bromophenyl)-3-hydroxymethyl-1-butyl-
piperidine (97)

15

From 50 g 3-bromobenzaldehyde. Compound (97) yield 25 g.

(+ -) trans 4-(2-bromophenyl)-3-hydroxymethyl-1-pentyl-
20 piperidine (98)

From 15 g 2-bromobenzaldehyde. Compound (98) yield 7.36
g. M.p. 119-120°C.

25

(+ -) trans 4-(2-trifluoromethylphenyl)-3-hydroxymethyl-1-
pentylpiperidine (99)

30 From 20 g 2-trifluoromethylbenzaldehyde. Compound (99)
yield 14.29 g. M.p. 109.5-110°C.

(+ -) trans 4-(2-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxymethyl-1-pentyl-
piperidine (100)

35

From 10 g 2-chlorobenzaldehyde. Compound (100) yield

8.89 g. M.p. 101-102°C.

(+-) trans 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-hydroxymethyl-1-pentyl-
piperidine (101)

5

From 10 g 4-chlorobenzaldehyde. Compound (101) yield 5.48
g. M.p. 125-128°C.

10

EXAMPLE 19

(+-) trans 4-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy-
methyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl (102)

15

73.5 mmol of compound (96) and 147 mmol 4-trifluoromethyl-
fluorobenzene was dissolved in 250 ml dry DMF and poured
over 81 mmol of potassium tert-butoxide, with vigorous
stirring and while cooled in an ice/water bath. Stirring
was continued for 30 min. at room temperature, and then
the solution was poured into a mixture of 1000 ml ice/water
and 750 ml ether. Brine was added, the phases were separated,
and the aqueous phase extracted by 3 x 150 ml portions of
ether. The combined ether phases were washed extensively
with water, dried and evaporated. The product was isolated
as the hydrochloride by precipitation from acetone/ether.
Compound (102) yield 31 g. M.p. 135-137°C.

20

25

30

The following compounds were prepared essentially in the
same manner.

(+-) trans 4-(3-bromophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy-
methyl)-1-butylpiperidine, HCl (103)

35

From 59 mmol of compound (97), reaction time 40 minutes,
trituated from ether. Compound (103) yield 26.3 g. M.p.

111-113°C.

(+/-) trans 4-(2-bromophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy-methyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl (104)

5

From 20.6 mmol of compound (98), reaction time 60 min. Triturated from ether. Compound (104) yield 7.5 g. M.p. 147.5-148.5°C.

10

(+/-) trans 4-(2-trifluoromethylphenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy-methyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl (105)

15 From 15 mmol of compound (99), reaction time 40 min., crystallization unsuccessful. Obtained as a hard glass by evaporation from EtOAc at 120°C, 0.5 torr. Compound (105) yield 2.2 g. M.p. 135-138°C.

20

EXAMPLE 20

(+/-) trans 4-(4-cyanophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy-methyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl (107)

25

19.2 mmol of compound (102) in 100 ml methylene chloride was washed with 2 x 20 ml 2N NaOH, 20 ml brine, evaporated, and reevaporated from 50 ml DMF. The product was dissolved in 20 ml DMF, 40 mmol of CuCN(I) was added and the suspension was refluxed for 8 h., protected from moisture by a CaCl₂-guard tube. The resulting mixture was dissolved in 80 ml 30% vol/vol ethylenediamine plus 100 ml ether, with stirring during one hour. The phases were separated, and the ether phase was extracted by 2 x 40 ml 10% NaCN-solution, 2 x 40 ml water, dried and evaporated. Column chromatography on silica with EtOAc yielded 5.3 g of the product as a brown oil. 3.1 g of this material was preci-

30

35

pitated as the hydrochloride from acetone/ether. Compound (107) yield 2.88 g. M.p. 110-115°C.

(+/-) trans 4-(4-carboxyphenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethoxy-
5 methyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl (108)

5.1 mmol of compound (107) was hydrolyzed by refluxing, in a mixture of 25 ml EtOH and 15 ml 2N NaOH, for 12 hours.
10 The ethanol was evaporated, the solution neutralized by addition of dilute HCl, brine was added and the product extracted into methylene chloride, washed with water and evaporated. The product was crystallized as the hydrochloride by slow evaporation from acetone. Compound (108)
15 yield 1.4 g. M.p. 250°C d.

(+/-) trans 4-(4-carbamoylphenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy-methyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl (109)

20 1.9 mmol of compound (107) was suspended in 10 ml 2N NaOH, 10% H₂O₂, refluxed for 3 hours, and left at room temperature for 3 days. The solution was acidified (to avoid foaming) and evaporated, partitioned between 2N
25 NaOH and ether, and the ether phase washed with water, dried and evaporated to a yellow powder which was recrystallized from 1:1 EtOAc/heptane. Compound (109) yield 170 mg. M.p. 167.5 - 168.5°C.

30 EXAMPLE 21

(+/-) trans 4-(4-ethylcarbamoylphenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy-methyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl (110)

35 2 mmol of compound (108) was refluxed in a mixture of 5 ml chloroform and 3.7 ml thionyl chloride for 80

min., evaporated, and re-evaporated 3 times from
chloroform, dissolved in 10 ml dry methylene chloride,
and cooled in an ice/water bath. A solution of 50 mmol
of ethylamine in 10 ml 4N NaOH was added with vigorous
5 stirring, and the mixture stirred for 1 hour at room
temperature. The chloroform phase was separated, washed
with base, water, dried and evaporated. The product was
then isolated by precipitation of the hydrochloride from
acetone/ether. Compound (110) yield 760 mg. M.p.
10 211-214°C.

(+/-) trans 4-(4-phenethylcarbamoylphenyl)-3-(4-trifluoro-
methoxyphenoxymethyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl (111)

15 1 mmol of compound (108) was refluxed in a mixture of 5
ml chloroform and 2 ml thionyl chloride for 80 minutes,
evaporated, and re-evaporated 3 times from methylene
chloride and dissolved in 10 ml dry methylene chloride.
20 2.5 mmol of phenethyl amine was dropwise added with
stirring, and the solution stirred for 30 min. The
methylene chloride solution was then washed with water,
dried, and evaporated to give a mass which was precipi-
tated from acetone/ether. Compound (111) yield 400 mg.
25 M.p. 192-195°C.

(+/-) trans 4-(4-(N-(2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)carbamoyl)-
phenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxyethyl)-1-pentyl-
piperidine, HCl (112)

30 1 mmol of compound (108) was refluxed in a mixture of 5
ml chloroform and 2 ml thionyl chloride, and dissolved
in 10 ml dry methylene chloride. 2.5 mmol of 2-hydroxy-2-
35 phenyl-ethyl amine was dropwise added with stirring, and
the solution stirred for 30 minutes. The methylene chloride
solution was then washed with water, dried and evaporated,

to give a mass which was precipitated from acetone/ether.
Compound (112). Yield 350 mg. M.p. 179-181°C.

EXAMPLE 22

5

(+/-) trans 4-(4-hydroxymethylphenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-
phenoxyethyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, oxalate (113)

- 10 To a suspension of 1.23 mmol of LiAlH_4 in 10 ml diglyme,
was dropwise added a suspension of compound (108) with
stirring at 0°C, and the stirring continued for one
hour. Another 1.23 mmol portion of LiAlH_4 was added, and
the stirring continued for 2 h at room temperature.
- 15 Excess hydride was destroyed by addition of water, allow-
ing the temperature to rise to 50°C, and the solution
filtrated. The precipitate was extracted by ether, and
the combined filtrate and extracts evaporated. The product
was isolated by column chromatography on silica with
- 20 MeOH/methylene chloride 1:9, and the oxalate salt
isolated as a hard glass. Compound (113) yield 290 mg.
M.p. 68-70°C.

(+/-) trans 4-(4-aminomethylphenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-
phenoxyethyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl (114)

- 3.2 mmol of compound (107) was partitioned between 10 ml
methylene chloride and 10 ml 2N NaOH, 10 ml of toluene
- 30 was added to the methylene chloride phase and evaporated,
and the product re-evaporated from 25 ml toluene and dis-
solved in 10 ml dry ether. This solution was dropwise
added to a suspension of 3.2 mmol of LiAlH_4 in 10 ml ether,
the mixture refluxed for 10 minutes, and further stirred
- 35 for 30 min. at room temperature. 10 ml of 4N NaOH solu-
tion was added, the ether phase separated, and the aqueous
phase extracted with 2 x 10 ml ether. The combined gelly

ether solutions was dried with MgSO_4 , extracted with stirring, filtered through a column of MgSO_4 , and the MgSO_4 was extracted with ether. The combined extracts and filtrate were evaporated, and the hydrochloride isolated by
5 evaporation from acetone. The compound was then dissolved in water, washed with EtOAc, basified and extracted into ether, dried and evaporated. The product was then isolated as the hydrochloride by evaporation from acetone as a hard glass. Compound (114) yield 1.2 g. M.p. 140-160°C.

10

EXAMPLE 23

(+-) trans 4-(5-N-methylindolinyl)-3-hydroxymethyl-1-pentylpiperidine (115)

15

186 mmol of N-methylindolin-5-carbaldehyde in 300 ml EtOAc was slowly added over 30 minutes to a suspension of 465 mmol sodium ethylate in 300 ml EtOAc with stirring,
20 maintaining the temperature below 10°C. Stirring was continued for one hour while the temperature was allowed to increase to room temperature. A solution of 204 mmol of ethyl N-pentylamidomalonate in 100 ml EtOAc was slowly added, and the stirring continued overnight. 123 ml of
25 25% acetic acid water was added, and the organic phase washed with brine and evaporated. The residue was dissolved in 300 ml toluene, dried with K_2CO_3 with stirring for one hour, filtered and evaporated to give 60 g of oil, which was dissolved in 100 ml THF.

30

This solution was slowly added to a stirred suspension of 271 mmol of LiAlH_4 in 200 ml THF plus 150 ml toluene, maintaining the temperature below 10°C. Stirring was continued at room temperature overnight. Residual hydride
35 was destroyed by addition of water, followed by 500 ml 6N HCl, maintaining the temperature below 20°C with an ice/-water bath. The phases were separated, and the aqueous

phase extracted with 8 x 300 ml methylene chloride. 120 g solid NaOH was slowly added to the aqueous phase, and the precipitate filtered through hyflo. The precipitate was twice extracted with ether, combined with the filtrate, and washed with water, dried, and evaporated to give an oil, which was triturated by 50 ml EtOAc overnight. The precipitate was filtered, and washed extensively with icecold EtOAc until almost colorless. Compound (115) yield 8.3 g. M.p. 97-99.5°C.

10

(+/-) trans 4-(5-N-methylindolinyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-phenoxy-methyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl (116)

15

This compound was prepared as in example 19, from 15.8 mmol of compound (115). Reaction time 45 min. Compound (116) yield 8 g. M.p. 70-75°C d.

20

25

30

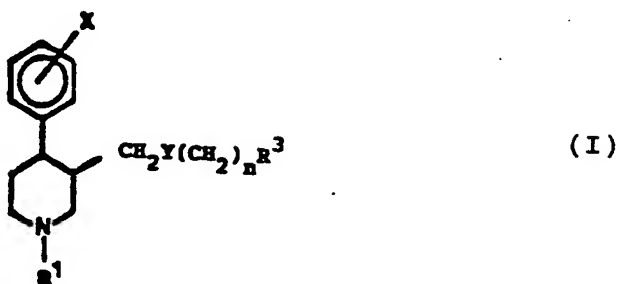
35

CLAIMS

1. Piperidine compounds having the general formula I

5

10



wherein

15 R^3 is 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl, phenyl, naphthyl, or a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic group containing one or two N, O or S - atoms being saturated, partly saturated or aromatic which are optionally substituted with one or more halogen, amino, C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted amino, C_{1-6} -
20 alkoxy, cyano, mono- or poly halogenated C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{3-5} -alkylene, trifluoromethoxy, hydroxy, hydroxy C_{1-4} -alkyl, or trifluoromethyl;

n is 0 to 4;

25

R^1 is hydrogen, straight or branched C_{1-8} -alkyl, C_{1-8} -alkoxy- C_{1-8} -alkyl, C_{3-8} -cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{4-8} -cycloalkylalkyl, acetyl or C_{2-6} -alkynyl;

30 X is one or more amino, NO_2 , C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted amino, C_{1-8} -alkanoylamino, carboxy, C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted ureido, C_{1-6} -alkyl substituted with amino which are optionally mono- or disubstituted with C_{1-6} -alkyl, unsubstituted carbamoyl or C_{1-6} -alkyl
35 optionally substituted with phenyl and/or hydroxy N-mono or disubstituted carbamoyl, unsubstituted sulfamoyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl N-substituted sulfamoyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl S-substituted

sulfamoyl, C₁₋₆-alkyl N- and S-substituted sulfamoyl, or a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic group containing one or two N, O or S - atoms being saturated, partly saturated or aromatic, the heterocyclic group can be fused to the ring and, when Y is NR and/or n is 1 to 4 X is halogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₂₋₆-alkenyl, C₃₋₈-cycloalkyl, C₄₋₈-cycloalkylalkyl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, cyano, mono- or poly halogenated C₁₋₆-alkyl, hydroxy or hydrogen;

10 Y is O, S or NR wherein R is hydrogen or C₁₋₅-alkyl, or a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically-acceptable acid.

2. A compound according to claim 1 selected from:

15

trans- 1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxyethyl) piperidine,

20

trans-1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenoxyethyl) piperidine,

25

trans-4-(4-aminophenyl)-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenoxyethyl)-1-pentylpiperidine,

30

trans-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-(3-trifluoromethylphenoxyethyl)piperidine,

35

trans-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-1-pentyl-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxyethyl)piperidine,

trans-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenoxyethyl)-1-pentylpiperidine,

trans-4-(4-diethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphe-

- nooxymethyl)piperidine,
- trans-1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthoxymethyl)piperidine,
- 5 trans-1-butyl-3-(4-chlorophenoxyethyl)-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)piperidine,
- trans-1-butyl-3-(2-cyanophenoxyethyl)-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)piperidine,
- 10 trans-1-butyl-3-(3,4-dichlorophenoxyethyl)-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)piperidine,
- trans-1-butyl-3-(4-methoxybenzylaminomethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine,
- 15 1-butyl-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenylaminomethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine,
- (+) trans-1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxyethyl)piperidine,
- 20 (-) trans-1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxyethyl)piperidine,
- 25 (+-) trans 1-cyclopropylmethyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxyethyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- (-) trans 4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-1-isopropyl-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxyethyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- 30 (+-) trans 4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-1-(2-propynyl)-1-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxyethyl), hydrochloride,
- (-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(4-methylphenoxyethyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- 35

- (+-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-dimethylaminophenyl)-3-(2-methylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- (+-) trans 4-(4-aminophenyl)-1-butyl-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- 5 (+-) cis 1-butyl-4-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- 10 (+-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-formylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- (+-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-N-ethyl-N-methylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- 15 (+-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-methylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- (+-) trans 4-(4-acetamidophenyl)-1-butyl-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- 20 (+-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-succinimidophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- 25 (+-) trans 1-butyl-4-(4-methylsulfonylaminophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- 1-butyl-4-(4-morpholinophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- 30 1-butyl-4-(4-N'-ethylureidophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy)methyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- (-) trans 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-pentyl-3-(2-trifluoromethylbenzyloxymethyl)piperidine, hydrochloride,
- 35 (-) trans 3-benzyloxymethyl-4-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-pentyl-

piperidine, hydrochloride,

(-) trans 1-butyl-3-(4-methoxybenzylaminomethyl)-4-phenyl-
piperidine, hydrochloride,

5

(+-) trans 4-(4-bromophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy-
methyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl,

(+-) trans 4-(2-trifluoromethylphenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-
10 phoxymethyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl,

(+-) trans 4-(4-cyanophenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphenoxy-
methyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl,

15 (+-) trans 4-(4-ethylcarbamoylphenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-
phoxymethyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl,

(+-) trans 4-(4-(N-(2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)-carbamoyl)-
phenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethylphoxymethyl)-1-pentyl-
20 piperidine, HCl,

(+-) trans 4-(4-aminomethylphenyl)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-
phoxymethyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl,

25 (+-) trans 4-(5-N-methylindoliny)-3-hydroxymethyl-1-pentyl-
piperidine or

(+-) trans 4-(5-N-methylindoliny)-3-(4-trifluoromethyl-
phoxymethyl)-1-pentylpiperidine, HCl.

30

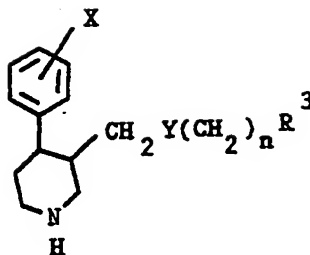
3. A method of preparing a compound according to claim 1
characterized in

a) reacting a compound having the formula II

35

52

(II)

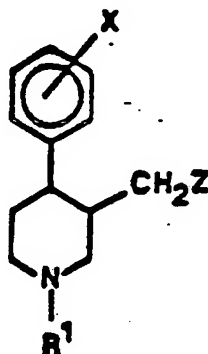


5

wherein n , X , Y and R^3 have the meanings defined above,
 with a compound having the general formula R^1-Z , wherein
 10 Z is a leaving group such as e.g. halogen or sulfonates
 and R^1 has the meaning defined above; or

b) reacting a compound having the formula III

15



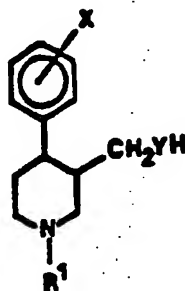
(III)

20

wherein X , R and R^1 have the meanings defined above,
 and Z is a leaving group such as e.g. halogen or sulfo-
 25 nates, with a compound having the general formula
 $R^3(CH_2)_nYH$, wherein n , Y and R^3 have the meanings de-
 fined above; or

c) reacting a compound having the formula IV

30



(IV)

35

wherein Y is O or NR and X, R and R¹ have the meanings defined above, with an activated aromatic fluorine compound by means of NaH or alkoxide in dimethylformamide or dimethylacetamide.

5

4. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of claim 1 or a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically-acceptable acid together with a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier or diluent.

10

5. A pharmaceutical composition suitable for use in preventing calcium overload in brain cells of mammals, including humans, comprising an amount of a compound of claim 1, which is effective for inhibiting calcium uptake into brain cells together with a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier or diluent.

15

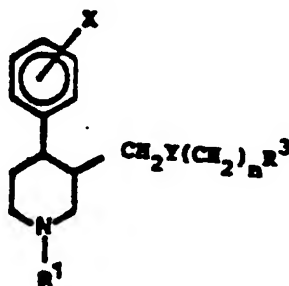
6. A pharmaceutical composition according to claim 4 or 5 wherein it is in the form of an oral dosage unit containing 1-100 mg of the active compound.

20

7. A method of treating an indication related to calcium overload in brain cells of mammals, including humans, in a subject in need thereof, which comprises the step of administering to the said subject a calcium overload blocking amount of a piperidine compound having the formula I

25

30



(I)

35

wherein

R^3 is 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl, phenyl, naphthyl, or a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic group containing one or two N, O or S - atoms being saturated, partly saturated or aromatic which are optionally substituted with one or more halogen, amino, C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted amino, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, cyano, mono- or poly halogenated C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{3-5} -alkylene, trifluoromethoxy, hydroxy, hydroxy C_{1-4} -alkyl, or trifluoromethyl;

10 n is 0 to 4;

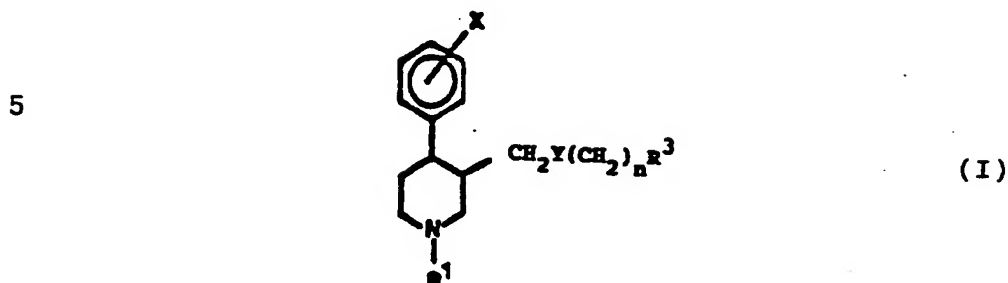
R^1 is hydrogen, straight or branched C_{1-8} -alkyl, C_{1-8} -alkoxy- C_{1-8} -alkyl, C_{3-8} -cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{4-8} -cycloalkylalkyl, acetyl or C_{2-6} -alkynyl;

15

X is one or more amino, NO_2 , C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted amino, C_{1-8} -alkanoylamino, carboxy, C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted ureido, C_{1-6} -alkyl substituted with amino which are optionally mono- or disubstituted with C_{1-6} -alkyl, unsubstituted carbamoyl or C_{1-6} -alkyl optionally substituted with phenyl and/or hydroxy N-mono or disubstituted carbamoyl, unsubstituted sulfamoyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl N-substituted sulfamoyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl S-substituted sulfamoyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl N- and S-substituted sulfamoyl, or
20 a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic group containing one or two N, O or S - atoms being saturated, partly saturated or aromatic, the heterocyclic group can be fused to the ring and, when Y is NR and/or n is 1 to 4 X is halogen, C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{3-8} -cycloalkyl, C_{4-8} -cycloalkylalkyl, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, cyano, mono- or poly halogenated
30 C_{1-6} -alkyl, hydroxy or hydrogen;

Y is O, S or NR wherein R is hydrogen or C_{1-5} -alkyl, or a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically-acceptable acid
35 together with a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier or diluent.

8. The use of a compound having the formula I



10

wherein

15 R^3 is 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl, phenyl, naphthyl, or a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic group containing one or two N, O or S - atoms being saturated, partly saturated or aromatic which are optionally substituted with one or more halogen, amino, C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted amino, C_{1-6} -alkoxy, cyano, mono- or poly halogenated C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl, C_{3-5} -alkylene, trifluoromethoxy, hydroxy, hydroxy C_{1-4} -alkyl, or trifluoromethyl;

20

n is 0 to 4;

25 R^1 is hydrogen, straight or branched C_{1-8} -alkyl, C_{1-8} -alkoxy- C_{1-8} -alkyl, C_{3-8} -cycloalkyl, C_{2-6} -alkenyl, C_{4-8} -cycloalkylalkyl, acetyl or C_{2-6} -alkynyl;

30 X is one or more amino, NO_2 , C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted amino, C_{1-8} -alkanoylamino, carboxy, C_{1-6} -alkyl mono- or disubstituted ureido, C_{1-6} -alkyl substituted with amino which are optionally mono- or disubstituted with C_{1-6} -alkyl, unsubstituted carbamoyl or C_{1-6} -alkyl optionally substituted with phenyl and/or hydroxy N-mono or disubstituted carbamoyl, unsubstituted sulfamoyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl N-substituted sulfamoyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl S-substituted sulfamoyl, C_{1-6} -alkyl N- and S-substituted sulfamoyl, or

35 a 5 or 6 membered heterocyclic group containing one or

two N, O or S - atoms being saturated, partly saturated or aromatic, the heterocyclic group can be fused to the ring and, when Y is NR and/or n is 1 to 4 X is halogen, C₁₋₆-alkyl, C₂₋₆-alkenyl, C₃₋₈-cycloalkyl, C₄₋₈-cycloalkylalkyl, C₁₋₆-alkoxy, cyano, mono- or poly halogenated C₁₋₆-alkyl, hydroxy or hydrogen;

Y is O, S or NR wherein R is hydrogen or C₁₋₅-alkyl, or a salt thereof with a pharmaceutically-acceptable acid. together with a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier or diluent for the preparation of a medicament useful in treatment of calcium overload in brain cells of mammals, including humans.

15

20

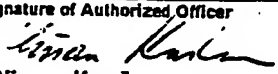
25

30

35

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/DK 91/00206

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶ According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC5: C 07 D 211/18, 405/12, 401/10, 413/10, A 61 K 31/445						
II. FIELDS SEARCHED <div style="text-align: center; border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Minimum Documentation Searched⁷</div> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Classification System</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Classification Symbols</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="height: 40px; vertical-align: bottom;">IPC5</td> <td style="vertical-align: bottom;">C 07 D</td> </tr> </table>			Classification System	Classification Symbols	IPC5	C 07 D
Classification System	Classification Symbols					
IPC5	C 07 D					
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in Fields Searched ⁸ SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above						
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹						
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³				
X	EP, A2, 0190496 (BEECHAM GROUP PLC) 13 August 1986, see pages 46 (compound D31) and 80 (compound E23) <div style="text-align: center;">--</div>	1,3-6,8				
X	EP, A2, 0339579 (A/S FERROSAN) 2 November 1989, see table I <div style="text-align: center;">--</div>	1-6,8				
X	EP, A2, 0266574 (A/S FERROSAN) 11 May 1988, see table I <div style="text-align: center;">--</div>	1-6,8				
X	GB, A, 1422263 (A/S FERROSAN) 21 January 1976, see pages 8-9 <div style="text-align: center;">--</div> <div style="text-align: center;">-----</div>	1-6,8				
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>[*] Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>^{"A"} document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>^{"E"} earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>^{"L"} document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>^{"O"} document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>^{"P"} document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>^{"T"} later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>^{"X"} document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>^{"Y"} document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>^{"&"} document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>						
IV. CERTIFICATION						
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search 2nd October 1991	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report 1991 -10- 17					
International Searching Authority <div style="text-align: center;">SWEDISH PATENT OFFICE</div>	Signature of Authorized Officer <div style="text-align: center;">  Göran Karlsson </div>					

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET

V. ☒ OBSERVATIONS WHERE CERTAIN CLAIMS WERE FOUND UNSEARCHABLE ¹

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2) (a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claim numbers 7 because ^{it} ~~they~~ relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

A method for treatment of the human or animal body by therapy,
see rule 39.

2. ☒ Claim numbers 1, 8 because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

The scope of the claims 1 and 8 is so broadly formulated that many compounds of a very wide range of structures are included. The search has thus been limited to the compounds considered to be most relevant.

3. ☐ Claim numbers....., because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of PCT Rule 6.4(a).

VI. ☐ OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION IS LACKING ²

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims of the international application.
2. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims of the international application for which fees were paid, specifically claims:
3. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claim numbers:
4. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the International Searching Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.PCT/DK 91/00206

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the Swedish Patent Office EDP file on **91-08-30**.
The Swedish Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A2- 0190496	86-08-13	AU-D- 5111485	86-06-19
		JP-A- 61180769	86-08-13
EP-A2- 0339579	89-11-02	AU-D- 3336689	89-11-02
		JP-A- 1313461	89-12-18
		US-A- 5017585	91-05-21
EP-A2- 0266574	88-05-11	AU-B- 602735	90-10-25
		AU-D- 8048287	88-05-05
		US-A- 4877799	89-10-31
		US-A- 4985446	91-01-15
		US-A- 5017585	91-05-21
		US-A- 5019582	91-05-28
		JP-A- 63126866	88-05-30
		ZA-A- 8708019	88-04-29
GB-A- 1422263	76-01-21	AT-B- 333759	76-12-10
		BE-A- 810310	74-05-16
		CA-A- 1038390	78-09-12
		CH-A- 592059	77-10-14
		DE-A-C- 2404113	74-08-08
		FR-A-B- 2215233	74-08-23
		JP-C- 1268487	85-06-10
		JP-C- 1272362	85-07-11
		JP-A- 49101385	74-09-25
		JP-A- 58174363	83-10-13
		JP-B- 59046216	84-11-10
		JP-B- 59048826	84-11-29
		LU-A- 69264	74-04-10
		NL-A- 7401189	74-08-01
		SE-B-C- 401827	78-05-29
		US-A- 3912743	75-10-14
		US-A- 4007196	77-02-08

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ **BLACK BORDERS**
- ☐ **IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- ☐ **FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- ☐ **SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- ☐ **COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- ☐ **GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- ☐ **LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- ☐ **REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- ☐ **OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.